NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. BY W. J. MURTAGHA CO GEORGE M. WESTOR, EDITOR.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .-- All transfer advertisements must be paid for in advance and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m. to ensure their appearance on the following

NOTIOE.—Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for the National Republican for the routes formerly served by A. Elkin and D. S. Van Vicet. Subscribers will please settle with him for paper received since the let of Angust

At this present writing, not much is known of the fighting of Sunday beyond what was contained in the dispatches of General Mc Ciellan. Those dispatches, as our readers re collect, gave nothing but the general facts that our forces had carried certain heights upon which the enemy had made a stand, and that it was discovered, the next morning, that he had retreated during the night. Of lower upon either side, General McClellan said very little, for the reason, doubtiess, that the reports of our generals engaged in the battle

The Baltimore American, upon the autho ity of private advices, says that the battle lasted nearly the whole day, the contest be ing to drive the rebels from the mountain beights which command the Hagerstown road at a point between Middletown and

It also speaks of it as the battle which wa to decide the fate of Western Maryland. We do not understand things at all in that way On the contrary, it appears to us nothing more than a contest resulting from a stand made, at an advantageous point, by the rearguard of a retreating army.

On the next day, Monday, according to the tolegrams from Harrisburg, Gen. Longstree was at Boonesboro' with thirty thousand me Hagerstown was not occupied by the rebel by a small force of Pennsylvania troops

These Harrisburg telegrams give really all that is known, at this present writing, as to Harper's Ferry. Prisoners and deserters from the enemy, say that it was reported in their army that Colonel Miles surrendered on Mon day morning. The firing there ceased at nine o'clock on Monday morning, but according to other accounts, was heard again on Monday evening at six o'clock. From what is known of the urgency of Colonel Miles for reinforce ments, it is greatly feared that he must su cumb before be can be relieved.

Our neighbor of the Star thinks that the question of the escape of the enemy depends apon the fate of Harper's Ferry. It does not either according to any maps, or to any reason ing which seems at all plausible. The ene rear is entirely open. If he is hard pushed, he must lose a great many men, but the bulk of his army will certainly escape, un nated. But there is reason to hope that h will be forced into such a precipitate retres as will demoralize and disorganize him.

Stocks rose yesterday morning two per cent. in New York, and gold fell two per cent., as a consequence of the good news Later in the day, there was some reaction and heaviness, in consequence of the non-reception of later news from the scene of ac

The demand is universal, that our suc of Sunday, greater, or less, shall be followed up and made useful. Not only ought the enemy to be driven pell-mell out of Maryland and up the valley of Virginia, but his return to Richmond should be rendered impossib by an advance upon the Virginia Central Our forces are abundant and superabundan Let us have now action and energy. Strike while the iron is hot. On to Richmond!

Our victory at Mumfordsville, Ky., of which we have now fuller accounts, appears more decisive and glorious than at first, which has not been the case with all our victories. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter,

The enemy in front of Cincinnati is reported to have advanced two miles. When he gets ready, let him advance two more. P. S. See our telegraphic dispatches received

We hear also the following from a very high source

The last dispatch from Gen. McClellan wa dated at Sharpsburg, at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning. He had then got up with the rear guard of the enemy, but could not commence an attack until the fog cleared away.

Gen. Franklin is believed to have crosses the Potomac yesterday above Harper's Ferry. and to be moving down upon Harper's Ferry

on the Virginia side. It is still thought that Miles' command has been compelled to surrender. Col. Miles was wounded badly and is believed to be dead.

The enemy was in force yesterday near Drainesville, in front of Sigei. Gov. Curtin telegraphed here yesterday that

Gen. McClellan would make a "complete rout" of the enemy, and that Gen. Burnside had re taken Harper's Ferry.

There is evidently a good deal of "for" at

other places besides Sharpeburg.
The better opinion still is, that the bulk of the enemy's army will escape into Virginia.

A QUERY.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sia: How would it affect the social position of any one doing a prominent and successful business in Washington, if it could be proved that the party held a commission and acted as a major in a corps formed in Baltimore, for the purpose of preventing the Federal troops passing through that city for the protection of the capital. Your answer to this question will oblige

If our correspondent knows a man in business in Washington, such as he describes, and will give name and tacte substantiating his charge, he will see how it will affect him. Govert attacks of the abover sort don't amount to much .- (En Rapus.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING IN NEW

As a part of the political history of the times, we copy below an article from the New York World of Monday.

The Jesuition of the article is transparent.
It proves that the "radical" press support
the President by the strange process of quoting an article from the New York Independent, which with an denunciatory as its own.

And it illustrates its consistency by suporting, for the office of Governor of New York, Mr. Seymour, who stakes himself ex-plicitly and distinctly upon the ground of sustaining the President against Congress.

Upon the whole, we judge that the peo political campaign at the North, is to degr rate into guerilla fighting and bushwhach

The Republicans are to be assailed in the ront, flank, and rear. They are to be deunced upon the ground that the Adminis tration is "imbecile," and that they are repossible for it, and also upon the ground that t is a wise and patriotic one, and that they refactiously opposing it. The World takes the first ground-Mr. Seymour takes the second ground. But the World, which denounces the President, supports Mr. Seymour, who lauds the President. They agree in nothing but in

From the New York World of September 16.
The Imberility of the Administration

The imberlifty of the Administration. Three months ago, after having, in common with all loyal men, faithfully supported the administration with all the vigor and persistence of which we were capable for a long twelvemonth, a sense of the higher loyalty due to the Government which President Lincoln and his Cabinet were administering with such utter inschiolency and feebleness constrained us to break the general accord and to pronounce against them the verdict: "Tried, and found waning."
Since then, the imbedility of the Administration Since then, the imbedility of the Administration has had new proofs, and the general order dated from the "Headquarters Defences of Washington" are to day the standing stigms which it has newly added to the shamful record of the past. Since then, too, new powers have uses or wielded with fruitiess Mesawhile a sense of our wretched orate the Administration, or to concentrate a energies of the people in a vigorous prosecutio of the war.

The freedom with which we have animadye

the war.

The freedom with which we have animadversal upon the usurpations and impotence of the Administration called out much virulent opposition. To day, however, there are but two classes of persons who do not admit and reache all that we have been constrained to say the radicals, who are willing to see the caucity drift to the brink of ruin if thereby they may force their proclamation pances down the force their proclamation-panaces down the throats of the people; sad the timid, feeble souls who confound the Administration with the Government, and are incapable of perceiving that fidelity to the one may be possible only through an unsparing desunciation of the

other.

It is a bopeful sign of the times that the nation is awaking to its perile—that a strong united conservative opposition party is forming and gathering streng h which will give peaceful channels to coble peacons that migot else break out in perilous and unanle violence, and will constrain results to which it could not persuade—and that this decunciation of central imbedility and inefficiency at Washington is becoming so universal that President Lincoln and his Cabinet cannot long refuse to hear and wanting.

LOVALTY OF MARYLAND

The recent raid into Maryland, so far as i has developed the political opinions of the population, has confirmed the correctness o the opinion, which we have expressed severa times during the past few months, that a ma jority of it is reliably loyal. That two thirds of it is so, is claimed by the best informed Union men in the State, and we believe that the claim is well lounded. There are, to be sure portions of Maryland where the people are in masse against the national cause, as in St. Mary's, but it is those portions of the State where slaves are numerous and the white population small. The voting and fighting trength of the State is in Baltimore and the northern counties, whose attachment to the Union cannot be shaken. There is very little in them, of what a recent manifesto of the Missouri conspirators well calls the "anderso luble tie" of slavery, to attract them to the Southern Confederacy. It is that "//e," and the other, which ever could have been appealed to, to persuade Maryland into rebellion. The ties of commerce are all the other way, and so are the ties of blood, as an overwhelming maority of the emigrants from Maryland are now settled in the free States, while an equally great majority of the immigrants into Maryland are from the North. It is a North ern State in all respects, save the single one of slavery, and in the most important portions of it, that institution never had much real strength. It is daily losing its power verywhere throughout the State, not merely by the diminishing number of slaves, but still sore by their diminishing value. Property is one of the greatest of the social forces, and when this war broke out, the slaves in Mary and had an actual, saleable value in the market of forty-five millions of dollars. The owners of such a vast amount of wealth could not fail to exert a powerful influence in the State. They enjoyed, of course, the consideration which so great an amount of property gives. They have now lost it, precisely in the proportion that the value of this property has diminished, and that is not less than four fifths. Slaves were worth, before this war broke out, five hundred dollars upon an avrage. They cannot now be sold for an av rage of one bundred dollars, and it is more probable that they will still further depreinte, than that they will recover in price. Instend of being a great property interest, the institution of slavery in Maryland has be-

Somewas Remer The various Soldiers Relief Associations must not forget the general secting to-night, at Temperance Hall. Matters

come a comparatively small one, and the

power of the men connected with it is reduced

accordingly.

meeting to night, at Temperance Hall. Matters of great importance will be brought before them.

A Baitimore company had described in a body. Gaptain Palmer arrived in Hagerstown at 1 o'clock p. m., to-day, and met the cavalry who had cut their way out from Harper's Ferry, having one bundred prisoners and the trains of Longstreet consist of ammonition and commission for two hundred doilars of counterfelt Confederate notes for two hundred and forty doilars of the prisoners reports that or forces were Tennessee mobbay, was discharged, Confederate notes not being legal money.

RY TELEGRAPH.

The Battle of South Mountain. Our Forces Victorious. General Rene Killed by a Minie Ball. The Revel Con. Gartand Killes General McClellan on the Flete

The Enemy Escape in the Night. Supposed to be Creeting the River.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) outh Mountain was fought yesterday, result ing in a complete victory to the Army of th

South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac.

The battle field was located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike road, between Middletown and Boonsboro'. During the foremoon the firing was by artillery. Endeavoring to ascertain their strength and position, about 12 o'clack the corps under Gen. Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At 3 o'clock, Reno's troops got into action. The rattle of muskery for about half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving out men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this asilton was considerable. We had no general or field officer injured at this point, excepting Major General Reno, who was killed, a Minie ball passing through his body.

General Hooker, commanding McDowell's corps, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, seconded the mountain on the right, for the purpose of making an attack on the rebels' left. He got his troops into position, and moved upon the enemy about I wo bours before sundown. Here, as in the case on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any other point of the battle-field. Gen. Haych, commanding a division under Hooker, was wounded in the leg.

General Gibbons' brigade, composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Ninesteenth Ledinan ragiments, were ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action until after dark, which lasted till nearly 2 o'clock. His brigade lest about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. Among the dead is Capt. Caldwell, of the Second Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of Summer's corps, who held the position during the night. The robe the roops engaged were Loongatreat's, D. H. and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight,

the artillery, would have soon made impossible.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed was General Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the Niueteenth Virginia. The latter's body was obtained to day by a flag of truce. At daylight this morning our worst lears were realized. The rebels under cover of night bod lefs on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place, two miles from the mountains, and there took the road toward Sharpsburg. They left all their dead on the field, and those of their wounded not being able to walk were found in the churches in Soonshoro. Gen. McCiellan was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all the movements in person. Between twelve and fifteen hundred prisoners were taken during the day, the most of them by the troops under General Hooker.

Vesterday Gen Eventhick corns advanced.

most of them by the troops under General Hooker.

Yesterday, Gen. Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain pass vix unles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in a complate rout of the snemy and heavy loss. Our loss in this activu was about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The rebel loss during the day and night was fully fifteen thousand killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Loss acknowledged to the clitzens of Boomsboro that they had been defeated with terrible loss of Ur loss in killed and wounded will probably reach three thousand.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach three thousand.

We lost but few prisoners. This morning, at daylight, Geo. Pleasanton, with the Eighth Illinois cavalry, and Capt. Fitchall's battery, started after the enemy. At Boonsboro', he came up with the Ninth Virginia cavalry with a battery, acting as a rear guard. The Illinois cavalry obarged after them, through the town, and two miles out on the Hagerstown tumpike, capturing two of their guns, and killed, wounded and took prisoners about thirty of their cavalry. Gen. Richardson's division, being in advance, took the road from this place toward Sharpsburg, two and s-hall miles from whith town he came up with the enemy in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one-sades-hall miles long. The afternoon was spent ancer-

They showed a line of battle one-and-a-hall miles long. The afternoon was spent ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our truops having come up to bring on an engagement.

Tempor Monarso — During last night the larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now nine o clock, and no sogagement has yet taken place. The ret six are rapidly moving across the river.

Late from Harper's Ferry. Reported Death of Colonel Miles.

Conditional Surrender to the Sebels, after Destroying the Guns, &c.

Baltimont, Sept. 16.—Passongers from the Monoccaey report secting paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who say Harper's Ferry was surrendersed on Monday morning, after a most gallant defence and the death of Colonel Miles, who was killed by a shell, which cut off one of bis teg. According to these reports, Colonel Miles evacuated Maryland Heights on Saturday avening, after exploding one of bis heavy guns and throwing others down the rocks. The officers were allowed to go out with their side arms and horses, and the men with their side arms and horses, and the men with their side arms and horses, and the men with their side arms and horses, and the men with their side arms and horses, and the men with their side arms and horses, and the rock bridge and the postoon bridge were still statiding, and the robels, it is reported, were evacuating the Maryland Heights.

THE ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY

Harrosauro, Sept. 15.—This has been the most exciting day in this city since the late call of the militia of the State to its resous. There seems to be usen to determine the form of the capital thin army now rushing to the defence of the capitol. It is not politic to give the number of meu who have answered to the call. The State, nowever, is safe from rebel invasion; but Mary and must and no doubt soon will be, rid of the

its soil.

A portion of the New York and Illinois on a lay made an attack upon Longatreat's ammuniston train on the road between Hagerstown and Williamsport, and succeeded in taking fifty wagons together with about fifty prisoners, whom they brought into Chambersburg last night.

whom they brought into Chambersburg last night.

A deserter, who came into Chambersburg last night from a Louisians regiment, reported that Longstreet was moving, and that the reb-els had lost two men for every one recruited.

A Baitimore company had deserted in a hody.

Longstreet at Boonsboro' with One Menth's Campaign 30,000 Men.

Fighting at Harper's Ferry or

Committee in a Critical Position 300 PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS HAGERSTOWN.

Haramsuno, Sept. 15.—Longutreet's force at Boonsboro', this morning, was 30,000. Sixteen hundred of our cavalry out their was throughfrom Harper's Ferry to Greenpastic this morning.

Fighting at Harper's Ferry yesterday, but Cel. Miles held his position.

The cavalry that reached Greenpastic have captured Longutreetly ordunate train, fetty was consuled forty prisoners.

The fighting at Harper's Ferry lasted two days.

correnchments.

Gol. Miles is supposed to be in a very pre-carious situation. The War Department at Washington, however, is apprised of his situ-sation. Succor will be forwarded immediately. McClicilan's complete victory has aircally reached you. The soldiers here are jubilant. Hagerstown is occupied by about 300 men, under Capt. Palmer, and by morning a great part of our force will be there.

The railroad between Chambersburg and Hagerstown is being repaired. A P. Hill's division is pear Centraville

FROM THE WEST. The Enemy Again Threatening Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The enemy advanced y sterday and drove our plottes two-and-a miles this side of Florence, and seem disposed to occupy their old camping ground in eight of our lines.

The Battle of Humfordsville, Team.
Louisville, Sept. 15.—Mr. Thomas, who arrived from Mumfordsville this evening, furnishes further particulars of the fight at the
place. He was present during the battle. The
rebels, under Geo. Duncan, numbered from
5 000 to 7,000, including artillery, infantry, and
cavairy. The rebels made an attack from bott
sides of the river, and also advanced to out
broastworks. They were repulsed with a fear
ful loss. The Sattle of Sumfordsville, Team

The Federal forces, under Col. Wilder, num pered 2,500. At the commencement of the figh berod 2,500. At the commencement of the fight they were reinforced by Col. Dunburn, of the 56th Iudiana regiment. The first they knew of his being about was his pouring its a volley, killing many, and causing a stampede among the balance.

the balance.

The Federal less was 8 men killed and 27 wounded. The rebel less was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded.

The rebels, who brought a flag of truce, admit a less of 400 killed. Two pleces of artillery

The bridge at Bacon creek was destroyed.

Gen. Brugg is supposed to be at Glasgow.

Confication in Missouri.

Configuration in Misseuri.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 14.—In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Geo. Schofield has ordered the provest marshal general of the district of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the configuration act so far as the provisions of the said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in this district. The property liable to configuration in the district is retimated at fifty millions of dollars.

lixty Thousand Mushets for Per

New YORK, St. pt. 13. The United States transport United States rrived at this port to day, from Washington, with 60,000 muskets consigned to Col. Tomkins, United States quar-termaster in this city. They are intended for the new regiments, which, no doubt, will be he new regiments, which, or warded to Pennsylvania.

Hospitals for the wounded in the late be near Hagerstown are being established at rom this city yesterday.

The Wigwam building, corner of Sec treet and Indiana avenue, has been converted nto a hospital. The building will accomm fate about 300 patients. The Park Hotel and avairy barracks, on Seventh street, have also een fitted up for hospitals. Together they will accommedate about 700 patients.

There are 13,769 patients in hospitals in week over 1,000 have been removed to New York, Philadelphia, and Point Leokont, o., the

Dr. Campbell, medical director, has been relieved of his one course here, and will proceed to New York to take charge of the

entals on Bedice's Island. Dr. Abbott, in the absence of Dr. Letterman, who is on duty in the field, will not as

Dr. Milkau has been appointed general superintendent of all the hospitals in and around

PERSONAL -- Rev. Dr. Bellows, Henry San ord, Eq., and W. W. Van Buren, of New York,

are now in this city. Commanders of vessels passing up the Pote mac are now compolled to procure passes at the mouth of the river, where a boat is stationed for the purpose of examining the manifests of every vessel not engaged in the service of the Government. This course has been rendered necessary on account of the numerou violations of the blockade, by vessels sailing from Northern ports. Instances have occurred

Gonboats are new stationed fifteen mile spart, from Washington to the mouth of the Potomac, and tues patrol the river constantly

transports have furnished the Virginia rebel

NEW NUMBERING OF THE ARMY CORPS. - Under an order of the War Department of the 12th instant, the numbers by which the several Curps of the Army are designated, have been comewhat changed. They now stand as fol

1 Corps. Hooker, formerly McDowell.

Summer.

Heintzelman

with contraband articles.

Keyes

-Porter

-Franklin

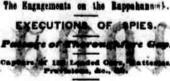
Dix. (Fortress Mouroe.) Wool. (Middle Department.)

9. Bureside. 10. Mitchell. Department of the South

Banks

The 12th corps is temporarily commander by Gen. Sedgwick, while Gen. Banks com mands in the city of Washington.

Lieutenant Commanding John B. Mitchell has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard.



crossed at Brown's Gap. Rained very hard all night.
July 25th. Stayed at Rio Bridge until three o'clock. Returned to camp. Took dinner up the road with Mr. Mayo. Got breakfast at Mrs. John B. Minor's. 26th. Wrote a letter to George and Mary.

26th. Wrote a letter to George and Mary. Sent them off.

27th. Went to town about noon. Came back to dinner. Got a battery horse and went to Ragged Mountain with three of the boys. Awful rungh road, and hard place. Nover want to go again. Came back at night. Stopped on the reet and got a _____.

30th. Went to Monticello Mountain, the home
and birthplace of Thomas Jefferson. Hed a fine

and birthplace of Thomas Jeffsrson. Hed a fine view of the surrounding country. Friday, Aug. 1st. Two of the First Maryland

I anks captured.
Sunday, 3d. Very warm. Went to town. Took several driuks. Went to church. Took several more drinks. Went to camp. Went to town at night. Wrote to Richmond.
Monday, 4th. Weather.

In camp all day. Went to fown at night, hat did not succeed.

Wednesday, 6th. Went to Mrs. Mayo's. Took dinner. Spent the afternoon there, with Mac and the ladies. Had a very pleasant time of it. Friday, 8th. We were ordered to Gordonsville, but not having horses, we stayed behind. Saturday, 9th. Three officers and twenty-one men of the Maryland cavalry went through Charlottesville, bound for Richmond, suptured from Pons.

Jan Tosser Tosser Tosser Tosser Sunday, 19th. Went to town. Saw some of the returned prisoners from Fort Delware. It is reported Gen. Wioder killed in yesterday's fight. We capturing one major general and some 500 prisoners. Great rejoicing. If it is Monday, 11th. Was in town all day looking

t the woulder 50 came up. Tuesday, 12th. More wounded came up and vers well cared for by the ladies, all of whom

Theeday, 13th. More wounded came up and worse well cared for by the ladies, all of whom so the best they can.

Wednesday, 13th. No. 1 and 2 guns started for Gordonsville. It is reported that the First Maryland regiment was to be disbanded. Made it all right.

Friday, 15th. Westarted from Charlottesville for Gordonsville. Made all hut one mile (22) Vary fine march.

Saturday, 18th. Started with the company to join our brigade (the Blonewall.) We went 17 miles, when we caught her. Went to enup about 10 o'clock p. m. Our wagon train was cut off from up; so we had nothing to eat. Made my supper off of rosating ears of core. It was tery cool at night, so that a fire was very com fortable.

Sunday, 17th. The wagons came up, and we of breakfast. We were then Sunday, 17th. The wagons came up, and we got breakfast. We were then transferred to the Fewith brigade, Gen. Stark. We passed, yesterday, some twelve men and one officer, captured, from Pope's army. Went up on the hife that overlook Pope's camps and got some apples, but the pickets would not let me go on the top for to see their camps. We had a drill to day, the first since we left the Rappabannock. All quiet.

All quiet.
Monday, 18th. About 10 o'clock, we were ordered to cook three days' rations. It is reported that Gen J. E. B. Stewart, of the cavalry, made a narrow secape from being captured while making a reconnoiseance of the

tured while making a reconnection of the enemy.

Threeday, 19th. Roceived orders to march at daylight. Two men of the Thirty-first Virginia regiment were shot to day for deserting to the chemy. Twenty-four men were picked out for the purpose. They belonged to Early's brigade, Ewell's division. It is reported they were going to show the enemy the beadquarters of Gen-Jackson. We were ordered to be ready to march as soon as the moon was up.

Gen. Jackson. We were ordered to be ready to merch as soon as the moon was up.
Wedneeday, 20-b. Rayedite at 3; received the signal for one week, by order of General Lee. About 9 o'clock crossed the Rapidan near Raccous Ford. We also passed a bone where the Yankees had been. Our men shot one and captured two in the house. They were on picket. They completely destroyed everything in house. The person that lived there belonged to fit Virguia cavairy. We crossed the ford where the Yanks left. Our cavairy captured some one hundred and fity privates and officers from Pope. We traveled tourteen miles, passing through Stevensburg. It is a small place. Saw some very pretty young ladies there and on the road. It is said that the

miles, passing through Steveneburg. It is a small place. Saw some very pretty young ladies there and on the road. It is said that the Yanks have burned Culpeper Court house. Thursday, Zist. Reveille at dawn of day, Started after the Yanks. I saw Rinder; he briongs to the forty-fifth Georgia regiment; and John Dawson is in the Letcher artillery. Gen. Lee passed up in the Letcher artillery. Gen. Lee passed up to the forty-fifth Georgia regiment; and John Dawson is in the Letcher artillery, and cavelry to the passed of the resiroad at Brandy station and went to Merchant's ford, and drove the enomy away. They had two picces of artillery, infantry, and cavelry. We fired at them while they were at breakfast, and all ran away. Our cavalry then crossed the river will two pieces of another battery and two of ours, while one of Wood-vis buttery and one of ours was firing on them. Captalo Reynolds was shot in the anoth, Jack Irwin was shot in the groin, and Clay Smith in the shoulder, by pieces of shell. Our men all came baok, and we opened on the cue my with all force, driving them back. In the morning we blew up one of their caiseons, killed one man, and wounded deven. It being now dark we simped firing and siept on the field.

Friday, 22d. The day opened cloudy. As soon as day-light we opened fire on the encary, driving them from their position some treview inca. We never charged once. No. 1 gun had killed Tom Bradity and W. H. H. Gox. A piece of shell struck me in the eide, but so it was aport, it did no harm. After firing some two hours we silenced their guns, then himburd up and went to the rear.

Faturday, 22d. We crossed Hazell river and went as tar Jefferson. Culpeper caunty, where we slopped, and Charley C. and I got dioner. This is a small place but good seesah. Heard of J. E. S. Stewart's success in destroying the railroad and burning the wagon train of Gen. Pope Four hundred prisoners passed camp. They had most all passed before I could see them. Some of the Maryland regiment were there, together with some ci

thirteen miles to day.

Sunday, 24th. Early this morning about a dozen prisoners passed camp. The enemy opened a very heavy cannonading on our troops, and our boys replied, with what success, I do not know. We then moved back a mile to wait for the river to fall. The cannonading outlined all day. Was on great and other than the cannonading to the cannonading that the cannon cannot be cannonading that the cannon cannot be cannonading to the cannon cannot be cannon cannot be cannot

to wait for the river to fall. The camounding continued all day. Was on guard at night. Made a pillow of my three days rations, when the horses sat them up for me. Monday, 25th. We started at daylight on the march. Passed through Ameeville, Rappahannock county. It is a village of some 300 inhabitants, and a very pretty place. The Yanks have been here and taken everything out of the two stores and destroyed the fixtures. We

One Month's Campaign with Jackson's Army.

The Engagements on the Rappahannul.

EXECUTIONS OF PIES.

Provinces and the control of the Superhannul.

EXECUTIONS OF PIES.

Provinces are control of the Superhannul.

EXECUTIONS OF PIES.

Provinces are control of the Superhannul.

EXECUTIONS OF PIES.

Provinces are control of the Superhannul.

EXECUTIONS OF PIES.

Capture of the Landed Ore, actions.

FROM THE DIARY OF A SECESH SOLDIER.

We publish below the most interesting points in a disry kept by "H. C. Grubb, Bail who were signed the gap, we came to Thoroughine, then Haymarket and Geines-rilling but as it was dark, we could not see those places. We arrived in camp about alexan o'clock at sight, all the men pretty will tired out from telling up the two nights, having travelled 20 miles this day.

Hartest of Had two sers of corn for breakfast. Saw seps. prisoners taken at Briston delianced and stained. The minutes rus from July 24 to August 27, of this year, and is a daily memorandum. The following extraction as a daily memorandum. The following a rebel colloder's life:

Carrivery tile. July 24, 1862.—About 4 o'clock, news came that the Yankse cavaliry were a-coming. Two pieces went to the Rio Bridge, with the First Maryland regiment and Maryland cavalry. They did not come, but crossed at Brown's Gap. Rained very hard all night.

July 20th. Stayed at Rio Bridge until three o'clock. Returned to camp. Took dinner up the road with Mr. Mayo. Got broakfast at Mrs.

REW BROLAND PERMA

The draft in Manachusetts has been post-poned till October lat. It is believed that the State's quota will be filled by volunteers by

Citizens of Providence have just subscri over \$43,900 as bounties, and \$21,000 of it on Saturday to volunteers. The ladies there now take up the work. The heart of the people appear to be in the war.

The Portland and Mains people had a cele-bration at Popham, mouth of Kennebec river, the other day. This celebration has given rise to many interesting discussions in the Mains papers; and there is now a most intense and vehement debate going on about clam chowder. An interesting subject, truly. It would be quite a relief to have something of that sort in this latitude just now.

The ladies of Norway, Maine, have forwarded to the Maine Tenth regiment a large box of lint, bandages, and cordials. Their liberality in every good work is proverbial.

The following letter, to Mr. Twichell, presi pany, is from President Lincoln. It speaks fro

My Dzas Sis: I have the honor to zoknowice the receipt from you of a large amount of hospital stores, contributed for the use of the wounded soldiers of the United Sintes army by patriotic citizens of Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Watertown, and Roxbury.

Have the kindness, sir, to accept my cordial thanks for your own courtesy in the matter, and convey to the generous donors the assurance of my grateful appreciation of their, silvers for the health and comfort of these brave men, to whom we are all so deeply indebted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, fith (cadet) regiment, went into camp at Read-ville, Massachusetts, on Saturday. Company B. Capt. Churchill, eighty-three men, recruited mainly in Militon, but containing men from Dorchester and Boston, left Militon at 1 o'clock, after partaking of a collation provided by the lagics of that lown. On the way to camp, the company helited at Feirmount, where another table of refreshment awaited them. Company D. Capt. Rumsteed, went out from that city to

the cars. An injunction was decreed by the Ron. Judge Clifford, at Portland, Maine, on the 9th instant, restraining the agent of Williams A Orvis from paking sales of sewing machines manufactured by them, it being decided that said machines

were an infringement upon the patents of the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Eachine Companies. Earoiment in Massachusetts is as follows:

The number enrolled, so far as returns have been received, is 181,000 The returns from Boston, which, under the enrolment of flay last, returned. 25,222 Will be likely to increase the number to somewhere between 175,000 and 190,000 The whole enrolment, by the returns of last May, was something less than 150,000, not in-cluding, generally, the men in active service.

larger. If, to Boston's enrolment of last May.... we add one fifth would make her present aprolment

Forty per cent. of which would be Buston has returned the names of 6,786 as now in service, but claims that she has 700 more, making about. This would make the additional number to be furnished by Boston about. the number of men from Massachusetts who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service has not expired, amounts to about.

The contributions of Massachusette to the army, exclusive of three months' men, will be.... insteen cotton milk in that village, only three interests or four are now in operation. Among the latter are the Woonsocket Company's milk, which have continued ranning through all the diff have continued ranning through and desperate. The volunteers made a resistance which was not to be expected from survey of Maine, writes to Dr. De Laski that he had "the pleasure of discovering (on the 15th ultr. in the town of Princeton, about if tehn or twenty miles west of Calais,) in a ledge of great ratent, not only a good chance to find great ratent, not only a good of more ratent was in programment of the bayes of the steep of the bayes of the steep of the department of the programment of the great appears.

The div The Woonsucket (R. i.) Patriot says of the started an enlistment roll, agreeing to form a regiment as volunteers from that city, to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public priperty—the authoribers to serve in auch

priperty—the subscribers to serve in such companies as the commander may select. In Middletown, Conn., Wednesday, the draft was put in operation. Some of the weathnest citizens were drafted—nerchants, manufacturers, and others, being among the lucky men who drew prizes. As high as \$1,000 was offered for a substitute and not taken. Among the drafted was one of the selectmen of the town. Fifty segan men were drafted in Miltord. Thirty-three were drafted in Cheshire. Seventy-eigh were drafted in Hamden. A draft was made in Cliston, Bethany and North Haven. In Bethany three men responded to the call to collect. Then a subscription was opened, and \$1,250 subscribed, to be equally divided between the twenty-three men wanted. Only six volunteered, and the remainder were obtained by a draft. ies as the commander may select.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—A few weeks since, the Board of Supervisors of this county passed a resolution requiring all county officers and persons drawing pay from the county, to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. In conformity with this resolution, the clerks and officers of the Supreme consistion, the cieras and omeers of the supreme Court severally took the oath on Saturday last, which was administered to some of them. by Presiding Justice Ingesbam, and to others by Justice Leonard.—N. X., Journal of Commerce.

There are at present in the vicinity of Louis-ville twenty-two regiments of indiana infantry, and four batteries of artillery, also from the volunteer State.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

From an officer now in this city, who was nong the 6,000 returned prisoners parolat from Richmond, and who arrived at Anuapolis on Monday, we gather a few items of interest. He save that the officers captured from Gen. Pope, including Gen. Prince, are in one of the vilest and dirtiest prisons in that city. There are between 60 and 70 of them, and they are all in one large room, the floor of which povered with fith. A small quantity of the neanest kind of food is furnished to them. No of cleansing or of change of garmedts is fur-nished. Their condition is horrible, as repre-sented by our informant, who says he occupied an adjoining roots. Their condition, under such cfroumstances, can neither be imagined or

This gentleman represents the condition of the South to be desperate. Food, ole thing, high, and the prices still going up. Whole enviously looking about them for metenance and the question of a coming famine is serious-

Convalescents and Stragglers HNADQUARTERS.
DEFENCIES OF WASHINGTON.
September 15, 1862 General Orders No. 3.

I. The Military Governor of Alexandria will immediately organize a camp of convalencente, stragglers and recruits, under the following

I. The Military Governor of Alexandria will immediately organize a comp of convalencents, stragglers and recruits, under the following regulations:

II. All officers absent from their regiments without a proper pass, approved by their division commander, will, if their regiments aristioned in or near Washington, be ordered to join them in arrest, and the fact will be duly reported to division commanders by the Provest Marshal. See paragraph 3 of General Orders No. 2, from these beadquarters.

III. Every officer absent from his regiment without a proper pass, and tehors regiment within twenty-four bours, or within the rame period to proceed to Join his regiment within twenty-four bours, or within the rame period to proceed to Alexandria, and report to the Military Governor of that place for duty at the Convalencent Camp. Such an order is sufficient authority to pass the guards at the bridge or ferry to Alexandria.

IV. All onlisted men arrested for being absent without a proper pass will, if their regiments are near Washington, be proceeded with an directed by General Orders No. 2 from these insudquarters. If their egiments are not near Washington, they will be cent in equade, once end day, under guard, to the Military Governor of Alexandria, who will place them in the Convalencent Camp.

V. The Military Governor of the District of Columbia will cause daily flats of the officers as ordered to report to be furnished to the Military Governor of Alexandria. The Military Governor of Alexandria will cause a complete register to be kept of all officers ordered to report at, and a separate register of all enliated men cent to the Convalencent Camp, and will communicate daily to the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, the names of all afficers who should have reported to him within the past twenty four hours, but who have failed so to repor

as relates to his Division.

VII. All recourts arriving for regiments which are not near Washington, will be sent to the Convalescent Gamp.

VIII. As far as practicable, the convalescents, stragglers and recruits will be organized in squads according to Divisions or Corpseach squad in charge of an officer from the Division or Corps. A competent officer should be assigned to the command of the camp.

IX. Shelter will be provided for the officers and men, and rations for the men.

X. All culleted men received at the Convalescent Camp who are without haversacks.

scent Camp who are without haversacks sorteens and blankets, will be supplied with

XI. A consolidated morning report of the All A consolidated morning report of the C nvalescent Camp stated, as far as practica-ble, by divisions, will be made to these head quarters on the 10th, 20th and last days of the

XII. Orders will be given from these head-quarters from time to time, as opportunity of ters, for forwarding the officers and men to their

command of Major General Banka.
Richard B. Irwin,
Captain, A. D. C.
Acting Ass stant Adjutant General.

Particulars of the Capture of Garabaids. The Turis correspondent of the Constitution-net gives the following details of the capture of Garibaldi :

of Garibaldi:

"Trans, August 30.—This morning, at 2, the Minister of the Interior received the news of the combat at Aspramonte, and of the capture of Garibaldi and his volunteers. The first dispatch was sent by General Caidini, dated from Regglo. Other dispatches followed. From these it appears that Garibaldi's intention was, if possible, to gain the Tyrol. Colonel Pallavioteo, who commanded the Berraglieri, knowing that Garibaldi was at Aspramonte, resolved to attack him, and, despite the difficult nature of the ground, he led on his regiment of Bernaglieri, which he had reinforced by two hattaious of the line. He divided his little corps into the columns, which accorded the hilis

SCARCITY OF SKAMEN.—It is stated that sailors are so scarce in New York that thirty dollars per month has been offered in several cases without effect, and vassels are now lying in the hatbor leaded, and cannot sail for want of sea-

CALIFORNIA SENATOR — It is stated that T. W. Perk. of San Francisco, a statuch Republican, will be chosen by the legislature of California to the Senate of the United States in place of Mr. Latham.

The Union sentiment is ten-fold stronger to-day in Baltimore and Maryland, than it was before the rebels invaded our State. American flags are seen in all directions .- Balt more

The war news created the greatest excitement at the lower end of Wall street this afterscen. An immense crowd gathered around
the bulletin, and cheer after cheer went up
for McClellan.—N. T. Kouning Repress, 15th.

- OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862. The Secretary of State will bereafter receive embers of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of nex

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.